# THE Bombay Guzette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,498, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.


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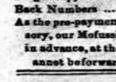

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20th January 1863. For Ali Mahomed Khan.

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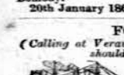

THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

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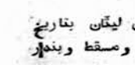
بمبئی ۲ فبروری ۱۸۶۳

ولیم نیکل وکمپنی

وکیل جہازات برٹش انڈیا اسٹیم نویگیشن وکمپنی

### FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dock, yard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M. positively.

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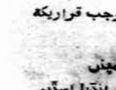

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 5th instant.

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### FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dock yard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 A.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparak walla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 4th February 1863.

### FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWILLER, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at noon, positively.

It is requested that Passengers will act go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

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### FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, G. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, this day, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 A.M., positively.

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Bombay, 4th February 1863.

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Bombay, 28th December 1862.

### REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 28 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to TREACHER & Co.'s.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ANIMAL.—An Amphibious Quadruped, of an extraordinary appearance, supposed to be about twelve years of age, is to be seen in a Tent, opposite the Grant Road Theatre. Its name is "Rangoom." Entrance Fee, Eight Annas.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Meas and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Meas and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

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Cossipore 10th 1862.

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### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and it is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concering the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming yet pretty clothstamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungenteel livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning however to the contents we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for 1863 is also ingeniously contrived—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of 1863 is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation, excellently printed and bound, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference, admirably accommodated to Indian and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter, are noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State and private Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads. Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*.

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Table of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and a list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the specification of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

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| The whole of the Series of "The reason why" for everything:—Nos. 1 to 5 different titles and subjects, each... | | 2 0 |
| Most of the Popular Novels of the day comprised in the "Railway Library"—"Parlour Library"—"Run and Read Library"—"Naval and Military Library," &c. &c. &c., all at London prices with charges ..... | | |
| Drawing room Table Albums, large size, for holding pictures of every description. These Albums have been ordered specially and are of the most perfect manufacture; comprising all the usual sizes, viz:—Imperial quarto, half bound French Morocco Scrap Book: extra and white paper for Photographs ..... | | 10 0 |
| Do. Do. Do. different sizes and prices..... | | 7 0 |
| Atlas, quarto, do. do. very beautifully finished..... | | 24 0 |
| Imperial Quarto, Red lines, &c. ..... | | 23 0 |
| Royal Quarto, differing in style of binding, very handsome ..... | | 15 0 |
| Medium Quarto.—A very elegant Album..... | | 12 0 |
| Demy Quarto, similar to the above, and of the same quality of material and binding ..... | | 10 0 |
| Foolscap Quarto, best morocco gilt, tooled, and lettered ..... | | 12 0 |

☞ *About 80 Varieties of all sizes and styles for binding, from Rs. 10 to 40 each:—some in handsome cases.*

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.—Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz., Vine Leaf Pattern, with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 14.

Vine Pattern Carlton Frame, with long Pepper Castor, Salt Tray, and Mustard, all of best glass, similar to the above. Rs. 10.

Carlton Horse Pattern, three frosted glasses, with silvered and gilt Spoons, fitted in a massed stand of silver plate each for Pepper, Salt, and Mustard, the handle of a bird pattern ornament. Each Rs. 5.

Egg Warmers to hold four eggs each,—a novel contrivance for keeping eggs warm. Rs. 18 and 20 each.

Silvered Salvers of very beautiful design, highly finished. Each Rs. 20.

Dessert Knives and Forks in sets of dozen pairs beautifully plated with pearl and ivory handles, fitted in Mahogany box with tray, fork, and key complete. Rs. 50 and 60 each.

Table Cellars and Mustard Pots, of fine pattern gilt and richly engraved, and cobalt glass liners, on lion's feet, &c.; a set of two Salts and one Mustard. Rs. 20.

Pickle Frames, handsome pattern, cut glasses. Rs. 22 and 25 each.

Tea and Coffee sets,—four articles of best Electroplate, viz., Coffee Pot and Tea Pot, Sugar Basin, (*with cover and gilt inside*), Cream Ewer (*gilt inside*), now fashioned pattern engine turned, the set Rs. 60. Ditto by the set Rs. 50.

Toast Racks, various patterns elongating and ordinary Rs. 7, 10, to 25.

Soup Basins of Electroplate with covers, new articles just intended for tables and private use. Rs. 20.

Cake Baskets, various patterns very handsome. Rs. 35 each.

Cruet Frames with four and five bottles. From Rs. 12 to 18.

*N. B.*—The newest assortment of Electroplate in Bombay, all at the lowest prices for *Cash*.

Rampart Row, 6th January 1863. HERBERT & Co.

### THE NEW PATENT CALL-BELL.

BACHELOR'S CRUET FRAME

OF best Electro-Silver Ware. This elegant article consists of a small Glass Salt Cellar with Salt Spoon, a Mustard Pot with Mustard spoon, and a Cruet Glass for Pepper, with porcelain stand above top. The handle, which is in the centre, is movable, and by slightly pressing it down, the Cruet will pass within the greatest care. Rs. 22 each. Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

### SILVER, GOLD, AND OTHER PRESENTATION ARTICLES.

SILVER CIGARCASES, richly carved and chased, with revolving hinge, space for crest, initials, or name, bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark as Proof of genuineness. From Rs. 50, each, Cash.

SILVER FUSEE BOXES, beautifully ornamented with Fancy Work, space for initials, bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark, from Rs. 10 each. Cash.

SILVER CUPS, AND MUGS (in sizes suitable for Juvenile presents) of elegant form and workmanship, bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark, enclosed in Morocco case lined with Velvet, from Rs. 25 each Cash.

SILVER KNIFE, SPOON, AND FORK, (suitable for children,) in Morocco case, bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark, from Rs. 18 the set. Cash.

GOLD TOOTH PICKS for the pocket, from Rs. 5 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

SILVER ARTICLES.—Cups, Cigar Cases, Fusee Boxes, Children's Mugs, &c., all fresh out by the Mail just in.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TUMBLER, CLARET GLASS, WINE GLASS AND CUT COVERS OF GERMAN SILVER, richly engine silvered, in plain Pattern, Fluted, and Wreath Pattern.

Each Pattern is manufactured in three sizes, and each article is fitted with an under rim to prevent the Cover from slipping off.

First Size Large Size.—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups—Squat Champagne Glasses, &c. &c.

Second or Medium Size. For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c. &c.

Third or Small Size.—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c. &c.

*Price of the Plain Pattern.*

First size Rs. 2-4 each. Second size Rs. 1-12. Third size Rs. 1.

*Price of the Fluted Pattern.*

First size Rs. 2-4 each. Second size Rs. 1-12. Third size Rs. 1.

*Price of the Wreath Pattern.*

First size Rs. 2-8 each. Second size Rs. 2. Third size Rs. 1-4.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged, in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To hold one Pint ..... | Rs. | 8 8 |
| ,, ,, ,, Registered..... | | 9 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, with measure ..... | | 9 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Extra strong ..... | | 10 0 |

*About a dozen of each of the above varieties to select from.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To hold two Pints ..... | | 12 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Registered..... | | 12 8 |
| ,, ,, ,, with measure and extra strong *Twenty of this Pattern.* | | 13 0 |
| To hold three Pints ..... | | 15 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Registered..... | | 16 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Extra strong and ornamented... | | 17 0 |
| To hold four Pints ..... | | 20 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Superior ..... | | 22 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Extra measure ..... | | 23 0 |
| To hold six Pints ..... | | 28 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Ornamented ..... | | 29 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Extra filter ..... | | 31 0 |

*A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.*

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver Plated Lever Tap superior-make and very handsome.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To hold one Pint—plain ..... | Rs. | 22 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Ornamented ..... | | 24 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Superior..... | | 25 8 |
| To hold two Pints ..... | | 27 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, New model ..... | | 29 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Extra finish ..... | | 32 0 |
| To hold three Pints..... | | 35 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, best Patterns..... | | 40 0 |

*This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only on hand.*

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To hold one Pint..... | | 20 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, New model ..... | | 22 8 |
| ,, ,, ,, Extra funnel..... | | 25 0 |
| To hold two Pints ..... | | 28 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Superior ..... | | 30 8 |
| ,, ,, ,, Improved Pattern ..... | | 32 0 |
| To hold four Pints ..... | | 42 8 |
| ,, ,, ,, Double filters ..... | | 46 0 |

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To hold one Pint ..... | | 30 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Elegantly ornamented ..... | | 35 0 |
| To hold two Pints ..... | | 40 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Superior ..... | | 45 0 |

To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished ..... 55 0

*N. B.*—The two last named Urns are well adapted for prizes among sporting gentlemen.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

## Books, etc., for Sale.

### CHESSON & WOODHALL.—*Continued.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Handbook of Alphabets and Ornaments..... | 0 | 12 |
| Manual of Field Gun Drill and the Armstrong Field Gun. By T. L. ..... | 1 | 4 |
| Lover's He would be a gentleman ..... | 1 | 8 |
| ——— Legends and Stories of Ireland..... | 1 | 8 |
| Facetiæ. By B. Disraeli ..... | 0 | 12 |
| Ratlin the Reefer. By Marryat ..... | 0 | 12 |
| Kindness in Women. By T. H. Bayly..... | 0 | 12 |
| Revelations of a Silly Parrot ..... | 1 | 8 |
| Heady Andy. By S. Lover ..... | 1 | 8 |
| Something to Laugh at ..... | 0 | 12 |
| The Loves of Tom Tacker and Little-Bo-Peep ..... | 2 | 0 |
| Cameron's Selection of Violin Music. 233 tunes..... | 0 | 12 |
| Eighty-four Duets, music only, for violin, flute, accordion, or any treble instrument..... | 0 | 12 |
| Forty Sets of Quadrilles, ditto ditto. ..... | 0 | 12 |
| Boosey's 200 popular songs, and dances for the german concertina ..... | 1 | 2 |
| The Churchman's Almanac 1863..... | | 2 |
| Letts's No. 35 Scribbling Diary 1863, interleaved with blotting paper ..... | 1 | 4 |
| Chambers's Ornamental Copy Book ..... | | 6 |
| PLAY BOOKS, 8 *annas each*.—How's your uncle? That at Pinchley. Cinderella burlesque. Esmeralda; or the deformed of Notre Dame. The flow

## Commercial.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
*Wednesday, 4th February* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

| On What Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months'sight | 2s. 1d. |
| Do. Credits | Do. do. | 2s. 1d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 1d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 99¾ |
| Madras | 30 days' sight | 99 |
| China | 90 Do. do. | 229 per $100. |

SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | Rs. | | [ex divd. |
| Agra Bank | 250 | 5 pr.ct. | 99 per cent pm. |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 93 ex divid. |
| Central Bank | 250 | 2½ do. | 4½ pm. |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 3 do. | 15 „ |
| Chartered Bank of India, A. & China | 200 | 2½ do. | 10 per ct. pm. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China | 250 | 5 do. | 80 premium. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 8 do. | 122 pr. ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 75 premium. |
| PRESS COS. | | | |
| Apollo Press Co. | 11,000 | 1,300 per share | Rs. 22,000 p. sh. |
| Colaba Press Co. | 2,700 | 300 do. | Rs. 6,250 p. sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co. | 4,000 | 350 per share | Rs. 250 dis. nom. |
| Education Lend & Press Co. | 6,000 | 225 per share | Rs. 4,800 p.sh. pm |
| RAILWAY COS. | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock | 218-3-0 | pr. ct. | Rs. 4 dist. |
| Do. New £20 shares | 130.14.0 | 2½ do. | Rs. 8 dist. |
| Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co. | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Nominal. |
| STEAMING & WEAVING 120 Cos. | | | |
| Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 1,000 per share | Par. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,100 | ..... | Rs. 400 disct. |
| Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co. | 550 | ..... | Rs. 200 disct. |
| Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. | 2,500 | 450 Rs. p. share | Rs. 75 to 100 pm. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. | 1,500 | ..... | Rs. 400 disct. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ..... | Rs. 200 disct. |
| Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co. | 4,500 | ..... | Ditto. |
| Jaffer Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited | 125 | ..... | Ditto. |
| Coorla Spinning Co | 5,000 | ..... | |
| Bombay S. N. Co. | 500 | 32 per share | Rs. 100 per sh |
| Colaba Land Co. | 10,000 | Rs. 100 | Rs. 16,000. |
| Israelite Mill Co. | 1,000 | ..... | Rs. 300 dist. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan | | 96 |
| „ | Loan 1835-36 | 94½ |
| „ | Loan 1842-43 | |
| „ | Loan 1854-55 | |
| New Five per Cent. Loan | | 105¼ |
| Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan | | 112 |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. | 10-4½ |
| Bank of England Notes | „ | 10-3 |
| Spanish Dollars | „ | 2 10 |
| Carolus | „ | 2 9 0 |
| Mexican Dollars | „ | 2 2 5 |
| Germans Crowns | „ | 2 13 |
| Five Franc Pieces | „ | 2 2 |
| Bar Silver | „ | 106½ to 106¾ |
| Gold Leaf | „ | 16-7 |

FREIGHTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool (Cotton) | £3 12s. | 6l. to £4 0s. 6d. |
| „ (Seed) | £3 0s. | 0l. to £3 5s. 3d. |
| To London (Cotton) | £3 16s. | 0l. Nominal. |
| „ (Seed) | £3 0s. | 0l. to £3 2s. 6d. |
| To China | | |
| To Clyde | | No enquiry. |
| To Hull | | |
| To Calcutta and back | Rs. 20 offered. | |

(PRICES CURRENT (3rd February 1863.)

| | | Per candy |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON at Colaba: | | |
| Old Broach, ready | Rs. | 419 to 415 |
| Old Surat | „ | 415 to 420 |
| Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur | „ | 415 to 439 |
| New Oomrawuttee | „ | 420 to 421 |
| Old Comptah | „ | 425 to 427 |
| Old Dharwar Sawginned | „ | 530 to 535 |
| New Barsee, and Nuggur | „ | 412 to 415 |
| Old Veravul | „ | 365 to 370 |
| New Khandeish | „ | 408 to 410 |
| Old Porat bee | „ | 370 to 375 |
| New Accola | „ | 425 to 426 |
| Old Mangalore | „ | 375 to 380 |
| OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530. | | |
| SEEDS.—Linseed, Khandeish, at Rs. | | 6-6 to 6-6-6 per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat | „ | 7-4 to 7-6 |
| Gingelly mixed (Black and White) | „ | 38 to 40 |
| Niger | „ | 27 to 28 |

## Banks.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854.*

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,599,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£333,000.)
*Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

*London Bankers.*

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

*Offices*—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Credits and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places: as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London 6 months' sight | 2s. 0¼d. | per Rp. |
| 3 Do. Do. | 2s. 0¼d. | „ |
| On Demand | 1s. 11¼d. | „ |
| On France 6 months' sight | frs. 2-57 cts. | „ |
| 3 Do. Do. | „ 2-54 | „ |
| On Demand | „ 2-51 | „ |

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000), for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. B. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

### CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London, at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0¼d. | per Rupee. |
| Ditto at 4 | ditto | 2s. | 0¾d. do. |
| Ditto at 3 | ditto | 2s. | 0¼d. do. |
| Ditto at 2 | ditto | 2s. | 0¼d. do. |
| Ditto at 1 | ditto | 2s. | 0d. do. |
| Ditto sight | ditto | 1s. | 11¾d. do. |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Bills, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manager.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0¼d. | per Rupee. |
| „ 4 do. | 2s. | 0¾d. | „ |
| „ 3 do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | „ |
| „ 2 do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | „ |
| „ 1 do. | 2s. | 0d. | „ |
| „ On demand | 1s. | 11¾d. | „ |
| On Scotland do. | 1s. | 11¾d. | „ |
| On Ireland do. | 1s. | 11¾d. | „ |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight, | 1s. | 11¼d. | „ |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 „ „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „ „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „ „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. FREELAND,
29th March 1862. Acting Agent.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0¼d. | per Rupee. |
| „ 4 do. | 2s. | 0¾d. | do. |
| „ 3 do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | do. |
| „ 2 do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | do. |
| „ 1 do. | 2s. | 0d. | do. |
| „ on demand | | | |
| On Scotland do. | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| On Ireland do. | | | |
| On Paris, at 3 days' sight | 1s. | 11¼d. | do. |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase, or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, as Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

*Office*—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£944,000.
*London Bankers,* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies* at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. | 0¼d. | per Rupee. | |
| 4 Do. at 2s. | 0¾d. | „ | |
| 3 Do. at 2s. | 0¼d. | „ | |
| 2 Do. at 2s. | 0¼d. | do. | |
| 1 Do. at 2s. | 0¼d. | do. | |
| Sight at 2s. | 0d. | do. | |

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

### THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

[CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
(*Head Office*—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*Chairman.*

AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

*Deputy-Chairman.*

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL, Esq.
CHARLES CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

*Bankers.*

LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0¼d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | 2s. | 0¾d. | do. |
| 3 do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | do. |
| 2 do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | do. |
| 1 do. | 2s. | | do. |
| On demand | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever required, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per ann.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
do. 1 do. do. 3 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

### THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0¼d. |
| „ 4 months' sight | 2s. | 0¾d. |
| „ 3 months' sight | 2s. | 0¼d. |
| „ 2 months' sight | 2s. | 0¼d. |
| „ 1 month's sight | 2s. | |
| „ On demand | | |
| On Scotland | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| „ On Ireland | | |
| „ Circular Notes | 1s. | 11¼d. |

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

* Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement or payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 23rd January 1863. Manager.

## Shipping.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 3 | John Bright (s) | Betham | Hongkong 16 Jan. |
| | Carnac (s) | Van Wullen | Surat 2 Feb. |
| | Victoria (s) | Nacoda | Surat 2 Feb. |
| | Bassorah Merchant | Richards | Calcutta 29 Dec. |
| | Nasroe | Nacoda | Calcutta 8 Jan. |
| | Giscours | Pain | Penang 6 Jan. |

INTELLIGENCE.

Per C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *John Bright*, from Hongkong.—Exchanged signals with the ship *Anna Rogdeen*, in Lat. 6 N., Long. 88 E., dismasted to be reported.

Per Ship *Bussorah Merchant*, from Calcutta.—On the 15th January last, spoke the ship *Cutch Merchant*, off Cape Cumorin. On the 29th January last, spoke the ship *Windsor Castle*, with Troops on board leaving Cannanore. On the 23rd January last, spoke the ship *Shah Jan*. On the 27th January last, spoke the ship *Harriet Humble*.

DEPARTURES.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 3 | Bombay Merchant | Ellrington | Calcutta. |
| | Telegraph (s) | Shepherd | Surat. |
| | Royal Victoria | Nacoda | Colombo. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *John Bright*, from Hongkong, &c.—Mr. D. P. Cama; Mr. R. R. Kuramer; Mr. H. Cowasjee; Mr. R. S. Langrana; Mr. N. D. Catrach; Mr. R. H. Unsly; Mr. M. Ebram; Mr. Nangee Mohmed and a servant and 19 natives.

Per Ship *Bussorah Merchant*, from Calcutta.—24 natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—150 natives.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Honorable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee's family.

Per Barque *Nasroe*, from Calcutta.—2 natives.

Per French Ship *Giscours*, from Penang.—Mr. Robert Deas.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Dr. and Miss Thorp; Miss Flynn and 128 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Grey Hound*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Prince of Wales*, for Siam and Singapore.
Ship *Duke of Northumberland*, for Kurrachee.

### DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY 1863.

*For London*

*Walmer Castle.*—126 packages Coffee, 154 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Bhimjee Wookerda & Co.; 1,000 bags Linseed, 1,500 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; Loose Buffalo Hoofs, 104 cwt., Haseun Moosa.

*Cospatrick.*—36 cases Chundroose, 74 cwt., Thara Lalljee; 34 cases Cardamoms, 72 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs., Bhanjee Nursey.

*Daniel Rankin.*—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

*For Liverpool.*

*Trenton.*—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Brown Clough & Co.

*Fanny Forsyth.*—26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Panachund Kessowjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Khatesy Regowjee; 69 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., C. Macdonald and Co.

*Protector.*—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Jadowjee Kessowjee; Loose Hemp, 25 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; 76 bales Cotton, 266 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 45 bales Wool, 145 cwt., Hurridass Soonderdass.

*Rosalie.*—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

*Malakoff.*—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 99 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Govindjee Ameerchund; 209 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

*Uncas.*—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Damjee Hurrez & Co.

*Queen of England.*—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 25 ba es Cotton, 87½ cwt., Hurdyall Pogunmull; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Khan apa Goolwaj; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Cursandass Khanjee.

*Delhi.*—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

*Painaurus.*—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Purnotum Terry.

*Hyacinth.*—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 140 bales Cotton, 465 cwt., Jairam Hurrez.

*Grey Hound.*—1,046 bags Surseeseed, 1,569 cwt. Goculdass Tezpall.

*Umber.*—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

*Shakespear.*—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.; 35 bales Cotton, 119 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee; 50 bales Cotton 175 cwt., Runchordass Canjee; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee and Co.

*Harmonides.*—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy.

*Margaret Kerr.*—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Sunker Pandoorung; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mussookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

*Tasmania.*—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Mugunbhoy Hattasing.

*Morning Star.*—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Bacherdass Ambidass.

*Natalia.*—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

*For Havre.*

*Eloisa.*—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Topun Enderjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

*Sailor Prince.*—101 bales Wool, 303 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

### STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1459 | Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard | ... Bombay. |
| *294 | Assyria, (paddle), ... | ... ... ... |
| *946 | Auckland, (paddle), ... | ... ... Bombay |
| | Augusta, 6 (schooner) | ... ... ... Bombay. |
| 664 | Berenice, 2 (paddle), Searle | ... ... Bombay. |
| *420 | Clive, 14 (sloop), ... | ... ... Advertised for sale. |
| 300 | Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley | ... Bombay. |
| 294 | Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Nib | ... ... River Euphrates. |
| 182 | Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope | ... Aden. |
| 1026 | Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew | ... Aden. |
| 205 | Cursetjee, (flat) ... | ... ... River Indus. |
| 1022 | Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelly | ... Aden. |
| 887 | Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen | ... Bombay. |
| 274 | Ethersey, (flat), ... | ... ... River Indus. |
| 225 | Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish | ... Surveying Bombay Harbour. |
| 495 | Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought | ... Bombay. |
| *1459 | Feroze, 13 (paddle), Scoace | ... ... Aden. |
| 39 | Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... | ... ... Persian Gulf. |
| 215 | Good Intent, 2 (gun-boat), Nicoda | ... Bombay. |
| 309 | Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood | ... Kurrachee. |
| 200 | Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... | ... Gwyn. |
| 157 | Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner | ... ... Aden. |
| 167 | Marie, (schooner), ... | ... ... Bombay. |
| 49 | Nerbudda, (schooner), ... | ... ... Kurrachee. |
| *294 | Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ... | ... ... Bombay. |
| 333 | Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher | ... ... River Indus. |
| 140 | Pleiad, (screw), Searle | ... ... Bombay. |
| 1246 | Prince Arthur (screw), Brazier | ... Bengal Public Works Department. |
| 335 | Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison | ... River Indus. |
| 960 | Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley | ... Aden. |
| | Severn (s), Montriser. | |
| 610 | Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones. | River Indus. |
| 49 | Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers | ... ... Bombay Harbour. |
| 258 | Tigris, 5 (brigantine) ... | ... ... Bombay, |
| *705 | Victoria, 4 (paddle) ... | ... ... Kurrachee. |
| 1003 | Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams | ... ... Bombay. |

* Out of Commission.

### VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 679 | Caroline Agnes, W. Overton—W. Nicol & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 2) |
| 1192 | Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 2) |
| 1047 | Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co. | (c. l. Dec. 27) |
| 1112 | Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 2) |
| 1064 | Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 26.) |
| | FOR LIVERPOOL. | |
| 1309 | Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 30) |
| 1122 | Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co. | |
| 1230 | Gimbey, Copperquist—Martin, Young & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 19) |
| 577 | Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 13) |
| 1342 | Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co. | (c. l. Dec 19) |
| 624 | Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhur. | (c. l. Jan. 22) |
| 1410 | Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 3) |
| 1546 | Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. | (c. l. Dec. 23) |
| 324 | Hyacinth, Macfadine—E Latham & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 16) |
| 1104 | Malakoff, A. Harris—John, Clover & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 6) |
| 650 | Margaret Kerr—Finlay, Clark & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 23) |
| 951 | Mornington, Guthere—W. Nicol & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 30) |
| 651 | Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Leladhur. | (c. l. Jan. 21) |
| 650 | Moreno, Whiting.—Wallace & Co. | |
| 1075 | Nacida, C. Butler—Steuart, Latham & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 12) |
| 1082 | Palinurus, P. Tegan—W. Nicol & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 5) |
| 1272 | Protector, Clarke—D. Merwanjee & Co. | (c. l. Dec. 26) |
| 876 | Queen of England—Ewart, Latham & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 8) |
| 1337 | Queen of the Seas—Messrs. Hobart & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 31) |
| 810 | Rosslie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co. | (c. l. Dec. 30) |
| 1072 | Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie Steuart & Co. | |
| 629 | Shakespear, Anderson—S. Tyebjee & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 21) |
| 1194 | Tasmanian, A. tridge—N. Macdonald & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 21) |
| 983 | Trenton, Walker—Coupland & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 2.) |
| 1320 | Uncas, Bong—Dirom, Hunter & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 6) |
| | For St. Helena. | |
| 761 | Sailor Prince, Wise—Messrs. Hobart & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 17) |
| | FOR ADEN AND SUEZ. | |
| 1102 | La Japan (s), M. Lapertire. | |
| | FOR NEW YORK. | |
| 1197 | Witch of the Wave, Murphy—D. P. Bramhall & Co. | |
| | FOR ADEN. | |
| 300 | Jubul Bary, Nacoda—Haji Esmail Sidick. | (c. l. Jan. 8) |
| 1404 | LaFayette, Nacoda—Haji Mahomed S

## LOCAL.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere, have kindly intimated their intention of honoring Dr. H. Giraud, with their presence at his lecture this day, at 5 P.M.

*Subject.*—The artificial production of Ice.

THE tenth monthly meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute for the year 1862-63, was held in their Rooms (over the Dockyard Gate) on the 2nd instant at 5 P.M.

*Present.*—Mr. J. Hodgart, the Vice-President in the Chair; Messrs. Colebrook, McArthur and Hurrychund Sudasew (Secretary). The following gentlemen being duly proposed and seconded were elected as members of the Institution.

*Senior Members.*—Captain Leslie, and Dr. Loney, H. M. Royal Navy, Messrs. P. Giralde, J. Lindy, E. Marshall, F. Esmond, and T. Nancarrow.

*Junior Member.*—Mr. E. J. Barker.

*Withdrawn.*—Messrs. Roper, Garland, Lawrence and Foy.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The First performance for the season, under the Lesseeship of Miss Grattan, took place at this Theatre last evening, before a very numerous and respectable audience. The pieces selected were *Lucretia Borgia* and *Locked in with a Lady*. The characters were very ably sustained, especially that of *Lucretia Borgia*, by Miss Emma Grattan, *Gennaro*, by Mr. A. Harrison, *Gubetta*, the poisoner, by Mr. S. Gordon, and *Teppo Liveretto*, by Mr. G. Huntley. The after-piece was just what it should be after so tragic a predecessor, and the two characters of *Mary Markham* and *Peter Follet* were admirably performed.

The whole of the *artistes*, most of whom are amateurs, deserve very great credit; their playing was good, and the arrangements faultless.

The entertainment was a decided "hit," and as the performance is to be repeated on Thursday evening (to-morrow) we heartily recommend those of our readers who were unable to attend last night, to pay this place a visit, and we promise them good entertainment.

CAPTAIN DARKE.—We have been informed that the Government of India had, sometime ago, sanctioned a gratuity amounting to Rupees 3,000 to Captain P. Darke, Commander of a Government steam vessel belonging to the Bombay Navy, whose services were dispensed with in consequence of that vessel having been sold by Government. Unfortunately, however, Captain Darke died before he could avail himself of this gift. The heirs of the deceased applied to Government for the amount of gratuity sanctioned to their deceased relative, and the Government granted the application on the condition that they should obtain the probate of the local Court. It was represented, however, in another petition, that as the deceased died in straightened circumstances, it would be a great hardship to put the estate to the expense of obtaining a probate or letters of administration, and that the above-mentioned gratuity was only an act of charity shown by Government towards one of its servants, in recognition of his past services, such legal proceedings would not be necessary. A reference was therefore made to the Advocate General, who endorsed the opinion of the petitioners, and the amount was ordered to be remitted to the surviving heirs and representatives of the deceased, now residing at Kurrachee.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 26.

## WEATHER REPORT.

*At 9 hours of the 3rd February* 1863.

BROACH.—Fine; S. W. light.
BULSAR.—Fair; N. E. variable.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Fine day and calm. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Cool; wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair; N.E. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair; N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Fine; wind northerly. Ther. 78. Bar. 30·2.
PAUMBEN.—Fine day, N.W. strong. Ther. 81.
SURAT.—Cold and fair.

## LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

WE gladly publish the following correspondence between His Highness the Thakore of Bhownuggur and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the subject of the very handsome contribution of ten thousand Rupees made to the Lancashire Relief Fund by the Thakore. This is the third contribution made by this enlightened prince and the members of his Court, to the relief of the suffering operatives of Lancashire. It is an example that we hope will be imitated by the other Chiefs of Kattywar and Western India in general.

To His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have heard with more sorrow than I can express, of the severe sufferings entailed upon the workmen of England by the Great War that is being prosecuted in America.

My sympathy for these unfortunate men who have sustained their sufferings with patient fortitude that has awakened the admiration not only of their own countrymen, but of the world, is enhanced by the reflection that my own country and the subjects especially of my own dominions are profiting largely by the event that has proved so disastrous to them.

I take the liberty therefore of requesting that your Excellency will be pleased to receive through my Agent in Bombay, Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, the sum of Rupees ten thousand for transmission to England in aid of the Fund for the relief of this sad distress as a contribution from myself and the members of my Court.

I am sure that your Excellency, who has taken but lately so prominent a part in the proceedings at Bombay, in connection with this great charity will excuse the trouble I am giving you.—Allow me to remain, your Excellency's most faithful friend,

RAWUL JUSWUNTSINGJEE.

Bhownuggur, 8th Dec. 1862.

To His Highness THAKORE RAWUL JUSWUNTSINGJEE OF BHOWNUGGUR.

YOUR HIGHNESS,—I have received your esteemed letter dated the 8th December last, enclosing an order for the sum of Rs. 10,000, being a contribution on the part of your Highness and the members of your Court, towards the relief of the lamentable distress now prevailing in the manufacturing districts of England.

In reply, I beg to express the great gratification with which I have received this token of your Highness' generous sympathy with the sufferings of the working classes in Lancashire.

Accept my best wishes for your continued happiness and prosperity. Your sincere friend,

H. B. E. FRERE.

Bombay Castle, 20th Jan. 1863.

## COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIST of Business to be brought before the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Wednesday the 4th February 1863, at 2 o'clock P.M.

*Orders of the Day.*

1. A Bill for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.
2. A Bill for the Regulation of the Village Police.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.
3. A Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to Subordinate Magistrates powers to certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.
4. A Bill to entrust Landholders with the charge of the Police within their respective lands.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.
5. A Bill for the Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and for regulating the terms upon which such exemption shall be recognised in future in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are not subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Council of India.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.
6. A Bill for the Re-incorporation and Re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.—First Reading.
7. A Bill for the better Suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay.—First Reading.
8. A Bill to promote the construction of Lines of Communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers, and Canals.—Report of Select Committee to be presented.

R. WEST,
Officiating Under Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 2nd February 1863.

## CORONER'S INQUEST.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—A Coroner's Inquest was held on Sunday last, the first instant, at the Dangree Colee Street, to inquire into the circumstances, touching the death of a Hindoo named Assoo Mega. From the evidence of Okeda Korsey, recorded by the Deputy Coroner, Mr. Macfarlane, it appears that the deceased, and four other persons went to sleep on the first story of a house situated in the said street. It was at about half-past nine o'clock P.M. of Saturday last. The witness also went to sleep in the said house on the same day. There was a quantity of grain in the loft of the house. In a short time after the witness went to sleep, the loft tumbled down, and all the grain fell upon him. Some persons from down stairs on hearing the noise came with a light, and took the witness out. The other persons were also taken out from the grain, except the deceased. The deceased was sleeping under one of the beams of the loft. When the loft fell, the beam fell upon the deceased, and killed him.

VERDICT.—The deceased was accidentally killed by the falling upon him of a loft loaded with grain, under which he was sleeping.

## BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—3RD FEB., 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE PEARSON CASE.—Miss Kate Pearson applied to His Worship to permit an adjournment of this case, the particulars of which have already appeared in this journal, in order that she might obtain the opinion of the attorney for paupers.

His Worship said he deemed this request a very proper one, particularly as the defendant was supported by Counsel. He would therefore adjourn the case to an early day, when the matter might again be gone into.

A ROW IN THE POLICE COURT.—Fuckeerjee Merwanjee and three other Parsees were placed at the bar, charged with most disorderly behaviour in the precincts of the Police Court, on Monday last.

It appears that on Monday last a large number of persons attended at the Police Court to hear the case of "conspiracy, perjury and forgery," which was resumed on that day. Between the partizans of either party there seems to have arisen a dispute which became so warm that from words they proceeded to blows, and the Police on duty had to muster their entire strength before they could subdue the uproar.

The Magistrate fined the first prisoner twenty rupees he having taken a prominent part in the disturbance and the others ten rupees each. The fines were paid.

ANOTHER CASE.—Bomanjee Pallonjee was placed at the bar charged with having assaulted Jamsetjee Manockjee one of the parties who was fined in the foregoing case.

The prisoner, it appears, recommended himself to the notice of the Police as a distinguished champion of one side of the "forgery perjury and conspiracy" faction, and there being not the shadow of a doubt that he did really assault the plaintiff, Jamsetjee Manockjee, His Worship ordered him to pay a fine of fifty rupees, at the same time warning him that the next occasion he had to adjudicate upon a like offence, he should add imprisonment to fine.

THE TELEGRAPH FRAUDS.—This case was again brought up for hearing this day.

Mr. Bickersteth, the Government Solicitor, for the prosecution.

Mr. Judge for the defence.

The following additional evidence was taken in this case.

Josiah Pectall, sworn and examined by Mr. Bickersteth.—I am a Medical Apprentice at the General Hospital, and a brother of George Pectall the witness in this case. I remember my brother being arrested about two years ago. I know the defendant. I took letters to him several times by my brother's directions. My brother George Pectall was in jail when I took those letters. I received money from the defendant for my brother several times. I handed that money to my brother. I told defendant that he had got my brother into a scrape, and that he would have to support me and my grandmother. I spoke to the defendant about the instruments. I told him my brother desired me to ask him if the instruments were in good order, and whether they were kept clean. I received about two hundred rupees from Nemchund for my brother. I received one hundred rupees from Nemchund to pay the lawyer for my brother's defence. Prisoner sent no message to my brother; but he told me to tell him that he would give him a gold ring and a large sum of money when he came out of prison, for my brother's trouble in cutting the wire. That promise had reference to what my brother had done. I never got the gold ring or large sum of money. My brother never had them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge.—I and my brother wished we might get the large sum of money, I never asked for it. That which I said about the instruments was contained in a letter, which was written in English, and I read and interpreted to the prisoner. I paid the hundred rupees to the lawyer out of the two hundred rupees. I paid that sum to Mr. Green in the Fort. I have known Sobaram for the last year and a half. I did not know him before my brother went to jail. I did not say telegraph instruments but instruments in the shape of telegraph instruments. I spoke to the prisoner in the country language, I said "*patee kissa hai.*" I only remember those three words.

Mr. Judge afterwards cross-examined Sobaram Jaithmul, a witness, at considerable length,—and the case will be resumed on Friday next, the sixth February at twelve o'clock noon.

## MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

THE following letter was addressed to the Municipal Commissioners by the Honorable A. D. Robertson, Secretary to Government:—

No. 87 OF 1863.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to request, that you will have the goodness to expedite the transmission of your reply to my letter No. 1833, dated eighteenth November 1862, relative to the system of "Dry Conservancy," and to obtaining an accurate census of the Town and Island of Bombay.

2. I am at the same time desired to forward, herewith, copy of the Draft of an Act, proposed by Mr. Forjett for obtaining a census of the Town of Bombay, and of the districts, towns, and places subordinate thereto, and to request that you will favour His Excellency in Council with your opinion thereon, I have, &c.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1863.

The following is the Draft Act alluded to in the above letter:

"Whereas it is expedient that arrangement should be made for facilitating the enumeration of the inhabitants of the Presidency Town of Bombay, and of the districts, towns, and places subordinate thereto, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

"I. His Excellency the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay may from time to time as he may deem necessary, authorize and direct an enumeration to be made, of the inhabitants of the said Town of Bombay, or of any of the districts, towns or places within the limits of the said Presidency, and may appoint any date or dates upon or within which such enumeration shall be made, and may appoint any officer or officers, to superintend the same. Provided always that intimation of the intention to make such enumeration, within the date or dates, upon or within which it is intended to be made, the name or names of the officer or officers appointed to superintend the same, and all other necessary particulars be notified in the Bombay *Government Gazette* one clear month at least previous to such enumeration being commenced.

"II. Any officer or officers so appointed to superintend any such enumeration shall in accordance with such instructions, as may be communicated to him or them from the Government of Bombay, appoint such enumerators, form such enumeration districts, and make such arrangement generally as may to him or them appear necessary for the purposes of such enumeration.

"III. Each enumerator or other subordinate officer appointed under this Act shall, agreeably with his instructions, leave at each house or place of residence within his respective district, twenty-four hours at least before the time appointed for the collection of the completed returns or census schedule or return of such form and containing such particulars, as Government may approve to be duly filled up and assigned by the owner, tenant, or principal occupant thereof.

"IV. Every Census Schedule or Return issued under the authority of this Act shall bear the name or names of the Officer or Officers authorized by Government, so to direct or superintend the enumeration of the population of the District, Town or place in which such Schedule or Return shall be issued.

"V. Any person neglecting or refusing correctly to fill up and affix his signature to any such schedule or Return so left at his house, or place of residence, or who shall neglect or refuse to return the same to the enumerator or other officer when called upon so to do shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees two hundred, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police.

"VI. Any enumerator or other subordinate officer employed in the collection of such schedules or returns shall, if he shall find any of the same defective, or, in any respect improperly filled in ask any occupant of the house, to which such defective schedule or return shall relate, such questions as may be necessary to elicit the required information, and any person refusing to answer or wilfully giving a false answer to any such question or in any way obstructing such officer in the performance of his duty, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees two hundred on conviction before a Magistrate of Police.

"VII. The mode of procedure against any person or persons for any violation of this Act and for enforcing the payment of any penalty, inflicted under its provisions, shall be in accordance with the mode prescribed in Act XIII. of 1856 and Act XLVIII. of 1860."

In reply to the foregoing letter of Mr. Robertson, the clerk to the Commissioners stated, that as regards the act alluded to in the second paragraph thereof, the Board had no remarks to offer. As regards the "Dry Conservancy" referred to in the first paragraph of the said letter, the clerk replied that the Board would reply to the same at an early date.

FILTH CONSUMING KILNS.—A letter has been addressed by the Commissioners to Captain Close, the Executive Engineer at Poona, requesting him to favor them with any information he may possess regarding the action both on the substances buried and on the neighbouring atmosphere of filth consuming kilns. The Commissioners state that they wish to introduce these kilns in Bombay on a rather extensive scale, and as the density of population in this city is very high, the amount of refuse to be consumed very large, and convenient sites for the kilns not easily procurable, the Board wishes to ascertain from the results of the actual experience of others, in working these kilns, what effect may reasonably be expected from them in Bombay.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY TO GIRGAUM.—The Commissioners have acceded to the request of Mr. P. R. Cola, to lay down water pipes from Girgaum Church, down the Cheopatty road, for a supply of water required by the Arkwright Cotton Mill, on the conditions that he will defray the charges for the labour only of laying them. The Chief resident Engineer Bombay Water Works, endorsed Mr. Cola's application, with the remark that the extension would be very desirable in case the branch to Malabar Hill was made.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MARKETS.—The Commissioners have applied to Government to sanction the entertainment of an assistant to the Inspector of Slaughter Houses, on a salary of rupees one hundred and twenty per month including conveyance allowance and house rent. In their recommendation they say that "the Commissioners consider that close and constant supervision is required over the slaughter houses and markets to secure the slaughter and sale of wholesome food, and the Inspector cannot possibly undertake this minute supervision without efficient assistance."

## POONA.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Captain John Edward Furneaux, H. M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, which melancholy event occurred on Saturday, the 31st ultimo, at this station.

Captain Furneaux was born in the year 1827, and joined the late Bombay Fusiliers in the month of May, 1857. He was present at the siege and storm of Moultan and battle of Goojerat in 1848-9, (medal and two clasps); he also served in the suppression of the 10th Bengal Light Cavalry, at Ferozepore in 1857. About twelve months ago, the deceased suffered from disease of the lungs, and proceeded to Poorundhur for the benefit of his health. After a stay there of some months duration, he rejoined his regiment, apparently, quite recovered. The old symptoms, however, speedily reappeared, and within a week or ten days of his death, he burst two blood-vessels. On the morning of his death a similar occurrence took place; and from the effects of this, he never rallied. An hour or so before his death, he mentioned to a brother-officer, how much he would like to accompany him to England, and appeared to be in very good spirits at the idea of once more visiting his native home. But such was not to be; the conversation had hardly ended, when the esteemed and gallant Furneaux was called to his "long home," deeply and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was one of the most popular officers that ever served in the "Old Toughs," and his loss will be deeply felt, not only by his brother officers, but also by the men of the Regiment, with whom he was a very great favorite.—*Deccan Herald, Feb.* 2.

## BENGAL.

SIR HOPE GRANT, Commander-in-Chief of Madras, arrived at Allahabad on Wednesday last, and left by railway the following day for Cawnpore and Lucknow, where he will meet His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 26.

## MADRAS.

WE much regret to hear that the unfortunate steamer *Burmah* is now a total wreck, lying fifteen miles North of Pulicat and within the third surf, fine weather being very boisterous, it was found impossible to land her passengers in the first instance.—An attempt was made to launch her life-boat, for the purpose of conveying them to the steamer *Sydney*, when that vessel arrived from Madras at the scene of the disaster on Monday, but the boat was lost. The *Sydney* returned to our roads on Tuesday, and reported that her best endeavours to approach the passengers had proved unsuccessful. She, however, received orders to proceed again to the wreck, and our Master Attendant went in her. The Superintendent of Marine likewise despatched his Assistant, by boat on the back-water to render what assistance he might be able to the passengers and crew, if it were possible to land them on the beach. Tents also were sent. A Police guard from the Nellore District had been ordered to the spot, to protect any property that should happen to be washed ashore. The whole of the cargo must be regarded as lost, having been thrown overboard in the hope of saving the ship by lightening her. It consisted chiefly of grey goods and twist, which may perhaps reach the land to a greater or less extent, and be yet picked up in a damaged state, as the surf was very high during the three days past, with a strong current running from the North. We were very happy to learn last afternoon, that the passengers on board the *Burmah* had been at length safely landed, the operation being effected by Messrs. Dymes & Co. busied themselves yesterday in sending off such supplies of provision, &c., as their condition rendered necessary. The steamer *Sydney* had not returned to port up to last evening, but a vessel supposed to be her was sighted about 6 o'clock. No particulars of the way in which the loss of the *Burmah* was brought about, have yet reached us.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Jan.* 29.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

CABOOL, *6th January.*—"The criminal who some time ago, wounded Mullick Ursulla Khan was sent for to-day by the governor for trial.

The prisoner having been brought by Shah Ghazee Utta Mohamed Khan into the Durbar was asked by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, if he had committed the foul deed by any one's desire, and being told in reply to, 'the prisoner ordered the prisoner to be hanged.' In vain did the relatives of the prisoner offer two thousand rupees as fine, as the governor did not accept it, and told the prisoner to be taken away. The poor fellow was executed at once.

The case of the Jewan Sheres and Undrabee also came off to-day. At the recommendation of the son of Khan Shereeen Khan, the Jewan Sheres were released, and the Undrabees were fined two hundred rupees.

*7th January.*—It is ascertained by merchants' letters received from Toorkistan that Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan had left Tashkurghan for Takhta Bool, and that the king of Bookhara after halting two days at Baisoon had reached Nurfad via Sherabad. At Nurfad the king had left one of his confidential servants to see the old improved and necessary repairs done.

It is said that the city of Nurfad is very old one, but lately in consequence of no one looking after it, it has been deserted, and is converted into ruins.

It was also stated in the merchants' letter that one of the ambassadors of the king of Bookhara, who had brought the welcome news about Hissar, had been dismissed by Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, with due honors, and the others were still with the Sirdar.

*8th January.*—A letter was received from Sirdar Mohamed Ismael Khan, the son of Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan from Candahar, informing the Governor that the treasure, posteens and other goods for the Ameer's camp, were accidently immerged in the river near Gurriskh, but by the exertions of the boatmen, every thing was taken out although all had got wet. After the posteens and other goods had been dried they had been forwarded to Candahar.

From Heerat it was stated in Ismael Khan's letter that he had received a letter from his father, Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan to the effect that the ground near the city of Heerat, where his men were digging a mine was so damp that they could not succeed in completing it to the walls of the city. The Ameer having been informed of this had ordered the miners to wait till further orders.

*9th January.*—This day being the annual fair at the tomb of Huzrat Khizur, almost every one went to pay their respects and present their offerings to the tomb. Sir Mohamed Allee Khan went to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan's garden to amuse himself, and remained there till sunset.

*10th January.*—The following news from Toorkistan was received by the Governor:—

Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan having collected about nine hundred camels and other conveyances, had dispatched a large convoy to the Ameer's camp. He had sent with the convoy wheat, flour, barley, rice, and other supplies req ired. Hakeem Khan, the Hakim of Bhurghan, had been desired by Ufzul Khan to escort the convoy via Ferozekoh. The Mullicks of Ferozekoh, had not only taken upon themselves to see the convoy safely escorted to Heerat, but had agreed to send five hundred loads of grain from their own territory. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan had assured them that if they took any supplies to the Ameer's camp they would be fairly paid.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was very much pleased when he read the above news.

*11th January.*—The following intelligence was received from the Ameer's camp:—

Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, the son of Sooltan Ahmed Jan with two thousand sowars and some infantry, marched out of the Mushed gate of Heerat one night and made a night attack on the intrenchments where the Kohistanees and Ghilzaees were encamped. After about seventy-five men of the Kohistanees and some of the Ghilzaees had been cut up by the Heeratees, they, the Affghans were ready for action. When the firing was going on, the horse under Shahnawaz Khan was shot. Shahnawaz Khan with a sword in his hand was surrounded by the Kohistanees, and was very nearly taken prisoner, when Mohamed Zuman Khan, the son of Mahtur Allee Khan, Moorad Khanee, with twenty sowars hastened to the place and gave his own horse to Shahnawaz Khan. In this battle about one hundred Heeratees are said to have been killed and wounded.

After the action was over, the officers of the troops and some Khans waited on the Ameer, and said "every time Shahnawaz Khan comes out, he engages us in the action in which a number of our men are killed and wounded, and if we make arrangements to shoot Shahnawaz Khan, the Ameer gets angry. As life is dear to every one, it would be better if the Ameer would not send us into action at all." On this the Ameer seeing that the officers and the Khans were getting displeased passed an order that they were at liberty to kill any one when they were in action let him be either Shahnawaz Khan or Sooltan Ahmed Jan.

*12th January.*—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was going to Meer Utteek-ool-lah Khan's house when the undermentioned letter from Shamurd Khan, the Hakim of Jellalabad was received.

"I have received a letter from Utta Mohamed Khan Bakheel, by two Syuds, in which he begs of me to get a pardon for him from the governor. He is willing to pay the revenue due by him provided he is promised a free pardon, and his nephew who was a prisoner in Cabool is released unconditionally. The Syuds whom he has deputated are willing to be responsible for his statements. If the above terms are approved of by the governor, the nephew of Utta Mohamed is to be liberated, and I will write to Utta Mohamed to come and settle himself in his place. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having perused the urzee of Shahmurd Khan ordered a letter to be written to him in reply directing him to send the Syuds to Cabool, and then he the governor would see about it.

*13th January.*—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan handed over to Meer Akhore Ahmud Khan the letter which had been received from the nephew of the Meer Akhore from Kohistan about the Khumzurgur treasure. Having consulted about the matter the Meer Akhore with five sowars left for Khumzurgur to hunt for the treasure.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was heard saying that some of the treasure had been spent and hidden and the rest was found out in the village. A guard was ordered to be placed on Meer Ukbar Khan, the Hakim of Kohistan, with orders not to let him go out of the Bala Hissar.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 29.

## CHINA.

### GENERAL RESUME.

(*From the Overland Trade Report, Jan.* 14.)

THE last issue of this Report was dated 31st ultimo for the Mail dispatched the following day per *Malta*. The intelligence therein transmitted was to the following tenor and effect. There was no political news from the Capital—there were indications of active interference in the affairs of China, on the part of both the French and the Russians. The expedition of the ex-Taoutai against Nanking was waiting the arrival of munitions of war hence. The Taipings had materially strengthened the fortifications of that city, and it was generally supposed that the expedition would fail. Affairs at Ningpo were in a very unsettled, unsatisfactory state. The capacity of China for the production of cotton appeared to be very great, and the limit placed upon its export restricted only by the want of ships. Money was tight and exchange rising. The news from Japan simply confirmed the previous intelligence that the exodus of the Damios from Yedo still continued.

Since then, although political events have retrograded, several occurrences have taken place illustrative not only of the disruption of the present government of China, but of the heedlessness of the Mandarins to avert the catastrophe, he well as their shameless venality. It is clear that they lean upon foreign interference to keep things together, and rely not on their own resources, and it will be seen that the inevitable effects of the interference by one nation in the internal affairs of another have been produced in the China question at the present moment. That is to say an ill feeling has been generated on the part of the Chinese towards the British and French governments because of the representatives of those powers having wisely discountenanced the contemplated attack by the Taoutai's disciplined Chinese troops, known as "Ward's force," upon the City of Nankin.

To commence in the regular order of events, it should be stated that there is a perfect dearth of intelligence from Peking. The Russian fleet appear now to be making Manilla their rendezvous. No symptoms whatever have been manifested of an intention to carry out the convention entered into between the Russian and Chinese governments relative to the assistance to be rendered by the former to the latter in suppressing the Taiping rebellion. The present posture of affairs would justify the inference that the convention alluded to had been objected to by other Foreign powers, and therefore postponed if not abandoned.

The position of affairs at Ningpo continues most unsatisfactory and critical. It seems difficult to obtain advices thence. The place is menaced by the Taipings who are in vast numbers in the neighbourhood, and who are kept at bay partly by a naval force under Capt. Dew of H. M. S. *Encounter*, partly by the French native contingent under Monsieur Giquel, the Commissioner of Maritime Customs, and partly by Imperial rabble soldiery. These are said to be a small merchant steamer or two under the French pennant, manned out of the navy. The French have large pecuniary local claims upon the place, and certainly mean to hold it as a lien for the payment of the same. The idea of their raising a native contingent to effect this purpose is a most singular proceeding. The general opinion is that the principal object of the British authorities in defending and occupying the place, is to avert the contingency of it falling into the hands of the French.

The general impression at Shanghai among the foreign community is that the French entertain intentions of territorial aggrandisement regarding China, and that Ningpo has been selected for the base of their contemplated operations. This intention has not undergone any development since the departure of the last mail, owing to the flagship *Semiramis* having grounded in the Yang-tsze and there remained immovably fixed. It may be that the alarming advices from Saigon will divert the French from realising their policy relative to China, and it is more than likely that the intentions relative to the Taiping rebellion will be postponed by the necessary withdrawal of their troops from Shanghai to Annam. At all events it can hardly be that their force in China will be augmented until affairs in Annam become a little more settled. Considering all that has occurred out here, the presence of such a large French force in the China Sea as is required to garrison Annam, can hardly be deemed in any other light than prejudicial to British interest. French interests there are none, beyond the pretext afforded of protecting the Roman Catholic missionaries in their zealous yet indiscreet attempts to promulgate their faith.

The Taiping insurgents appear to have adopted the views of the British authorities in not venturing within the prescribed radius of thirty miles from Shanghai—at all events during the past fortnight nothing has been seen of them within that limit. From the *bona fide* observance of neutrality which the commanders of the British force have lately manifested, it would appear that some understanding has been entered into between them and the Taiping Chiefs, involving the above named results: it is known that an irregular communication took place between General Staveley and the Taiping authorities on the subject, and should the above named well-defined results, the inference as to the existence of an understanding becomes very strong. The occurrences of the fortnight above referred to, which are taken to denote the increasing inefficiency, apathy, and rottenness of the Imperial government, are the following:—

1st. A well founded rumor current in Canton to the following effect. The Governor of the Province of Kwei-chau expelled three French Missionaries on what he deemed good and sufficient grounds. They repaired to Canton where they procured a sort of permit or license to reside at Kwei-chau. This was sent before them and miscarried. Shortly afterwards they returned to Kwei-chau; the Governor becoming exasperated at their persistency, imprisoned them. One of them died under the ill-usage, and the others still will be returned to Canton. The French authorities took the matter up, and the result was that the Peking government ordered the Governor to be degraded, and to repair to the Capital. This mandate he refused to obey, justifying his conduct, and threatening in the event of coercion being attempted against him that he would raise the whole Province in revolt. Laou, the ex-Governor General of Canton, has been appointed an Imperial Commissioner, to proceed to Kwei-chau and settle the matter; but whether the conduct of the Governor of that Province is the *bona fide* result of his own impulses; or whether, as is probable, it was dictated to him by Prince Kung so as to baffle the aggressive French diplomacy practised, the effect is the same as illustrative of the precarious nature of foreign relations on one hand, or the inherent weakness of the government on the other.

The other occurrences have reference, directly or indirectly, to the Customs revenue. The British Minister has sacrificed all other considerations to the collection on behalf of the Imperial government of the duties of the Maritime Customs. His Excellency considered that the very existence of the government depended upon the receipt of that money, but he appears to have concluded that the imminent danger in which the government was, would necessitate its due appropriation to the exigencies of the State, and he seems to have had no correct notions of Mandarin venality. To secure the Customs Revenue it became necessary to protect the trade from which the duties were derived, and to prevent smuggling it was deemed expedient to throw the full responsibility on the foreign bearership, the trade with all those annoying obstructions which have been so bitterly complained against, and which have been so detrimental to British interests. Hence the scheme of protecting the open ports, and hence the practise of making the Consulates subservient to the Custom house. There were no responsibilities whatever cast upon the Mandarins, who, seeing their ports and their revenue protected so fully, shirked all their duties, never for one moment thought of concentrating their energies and resources to extricating the Empire from the difficulties with which it was beset, but leaning entirely on the allied powers, they abused their position grossly, practising venality in the most shameless wholesale manner, and alienating the affections of the loyal people under them by their acts of ruthless cruelty and extortion: It is hard to say what is done with all this Customs revenue. Certain it is that the more the Mandarins receive the less do they deem it necessary to expend in the maintenance of law and order.

Thus it happened on the 18th ult. that a band of robbers attacked a small village on Whampoa Reach, called Bamboo Town, wherein the artisans and tradespeople reside who obtain their livelihood by occupation from the Foreign Ships which visit that anchorage. These robbers sacked part of the village and burnt the rest. There was no force, either native or foreign to oppose them, nor to protect the Foreign residents. The British portion of these caused the Admiral on the station to be applied to for protection against such attacks. The Admiral replied that he could spare but one small steamer to protect the British residents both at Canton and Whampoa. Now the British fleet in the China waters numbers over forty pennants, and although the Admiral's excuse is doubtless valid, it cannot be denied that the vessels are principally employed in the actual service of the Imperial Government of China. To prove how *effete* the Mandarins have become, it was not deemed worth while even to ask them to send protection to Whampoa.

Thus again even a more striking instance of the inferences above deduced, occurred at Swatow on the 4th inst. On a fine moonlight night a band of thieves forcibly entered the Custom House Bank and completely gutted it, taking about $110,000. This band consisted only of about fifty men, who came by water, and so left. The Mandarins relied upon the protection of a British gun boat, which happened to be a little distance off at the time. It should be mentioned that Foreigners at Swatow reside upon a place called Double Island. They cannot move to the site agreed upon, because of the animosity of the people.

The most serious occurrence however remains to be told. As has been explained in the late issues of this report, the ex-Taoutai of Shanghai had determined upon attacking Nanking with the entire force of disciplined Chinese, known as "Ward's force." The British and French authorities protested against the expedition, and their right so to do stands upon strong grounds. *Firstly*, it was clear that its object did not bear upon the general question, but was simply to carry out the private views of the local authorities. *Secondly*, the allied commanders considered that the Chinese government were bound to afford them all the assistance possible in the protection of Shanghai and Ningpo, whereas employing the whole of the disciplined force upon a bootless errand, not only threw the protection of those parts on the shoulders of the allies, but in the event of failure (which was probable) would by elating the Taipings endanger Foreign interests at Shanghai and Ningpo. And *lastly* even if the expedition were successful and Nanking captured, no possible good could result, but harm, because the Taipings would simply fall back to a more inaccessible place, and the disciplined Chinese be absorbed in garrisoning the place.

In the face of all protests and remonstrances the expedition was persevered in. Singular to relate munitions of war *ad libitum* were supplied by the British Military authorities. Ward's successor, by name Burgevine, it turns out, considered the attempt imprudent, yet still consented to make it. The Mandarins pressed him unduly and he being short of some necessaries which a steamer had been sent to this colony to procure, delayed, and thus a bad feeling sprung up.

In the meanwhile, although the Customs revenue at Shanghai is half a million of *taels* per month, the pay of the disciplined Chinese was allowed to fall considerably in arrear. These troops, having to mess and provide themselves, naturally became pinched for want and of consequence grew very clamorous. They refused to appear on parade, to answer the roll call—they become so irritated that considerable anxiety existed that they would sack Sungkeong, where they were quartered, kill their foreign officers, and march over the Taipings. Burgevine's ascendancy over them alone averted the explosion, and his efforts to obtain pay were unremitting.

Now there is a man at Shanghai known as Takee, who as a merchant amassed great wealth, and then seeking honors, became the leading spirit in this movement of drilling Chinese in the platoon and manual. He has long been the banker and paymaster; the government owe him large sums, and it is supposed refused to recoup him until Nanking was taken. At all events he was most desirous that the expedition should start, and was on very bad terms with Burgevine, for what he deemed unnecessary delay. He had of course been urgently applied to by Burgevine for the pay of the men, and had repeatedly broken his promises. On the 4th inst., Burgevine left Sungkeong for Shanghai with his body guard of twelve men and called upon Takee to demand peremptorily a specific sum which had been faithfully promised. This was but $40,000 and was all that was required, to satisfy the men. It is certain that Burgevine found the dollars ready packed, as certain that Takee's coolies carried them to the boat, and equally so that Burgevine paid them to his men with the utmost expedition, thereby averting the catastrophe which appeared imminent. Whether he coerced the coolies with his body guard so as to make them carry the dollars, is another question, and a very minor one too. One thing is very clear, namely, that Takee abused Burgevine in such a violent offensive strain, that the latter struck him one or more heavy blows in the face with his clenched hand.

Takee having Mandarin rank and great local influence, soon caused the Futai, the highest officer on the spot, to dismiss Burgevine. Not content with this, a price was put upon his head, and an attempt made to kidnap him so that he appealed and received the protection of a British man of War. He holds his office from Peking, and his dismissal is informal. He can doubtless relate many nefarious transactions to the Peking government, and nothing but his death probably can save either Takee or enable him to recover his vast debt.

The result so far as known is a rupture between the Chinese and British authorities. The expedition to Nanking is abandoned; all the steamers chartered are discharged, and all the vast expense gone to in making preparations thrown away. General Staveley by way of keeping the disciplined Chinese together, has announced that Major Holland, Burgevine's second will assume temporary command. By what right General Staveley does this, it is difficult to say. The Mandarins repudiate the arrangement. General Staveley seeks the appointment for his brother in law Capt. Gordon, but the Mandarins will not listen to it. They insist upon the Futai being consulted, and Dr. Macartney, who is an assistant surgeon of H. M. 99th Regiment, and who was allowed to join the Chinese service some months ago. The Doctor has sent in his resignation, but General Staveley declines to accept it, and the Mandarins insist upon waiting until he can obtain it. The men insist upon the reinstation of Burgevine, and the chances are that the whole scheme of disciplining Chinese will be knocked on the head, or that the force may go over to the rebels.

At Canton an Imperial Commissioner is amusing himself by arresting people charged with petty offences, and causing them to be taken direct from their homes to the execution ground and there decapitated.

On the 11th instant as the P. & O. steamer *Cadiz* was leaving the harbour for Shanghai with the mails and a cargo valued at half a million of pounds sterling, she was discovered to be on fire in the fore hold. She was run on shore, scuttled and the fire extinguished. The sound portion of the cargo was transhipped to the steamer *Benares* which sailed the day following. The damage to the cargo is trifling, but the vessel is seriously injured.

Exchange is down a little. Shipping is still much wanted. Trade is tolerably good and satisfactory.

The intelligence from Japan is simply a repetition of that transmitted fast mail—namely, that the design

## A SCOTCH MARRIAGE CASE.

*(From the Daily News, Dec. 26.)*

THE Free Presbytery of Orkney met at Kirkwall a few days ago, and resumed consideration of Mr. Riddoch's case, who, having been called, appeared.

The Clerk then read the libel and whole evidence in this case, including the defence by Mr. Riddoch, which begins by saying—On the 6th day of January, 1862, I was married to Jane Paplay by mutual matrimonial consent, the second mode by which a true marriage can be entered upon, according to the settled and the established law of Scotland. There is a public and there is a private mode both mentioned and established by law. It was the private mode which I adopted. I had resolved never to marry, but the longer I lived I became convinced that it would be for my good and the good of my children to marry, if I could get a person that would be kind to them. Their comfort and their happiness ever engrossed my thoughts and were my burden and my care from day to day, and to marry a person who would be unkind to them would have rendered my life miserable. It was my children's happiness and comfort that made me resolve to marry. When unwell and labouring as I do under an affection of the heart, I was made frequently to think of what was to become of my children, who was to take care of them after I was dead? This pressed heavily and sadly upon my afflicted heart. It troubled me, it tried me; yes it troubled me often night and day. Often was I overwhelmed and in perplexity, and out of the depths of my distress did I cry unto my God for help. I thought of appointing trustees, but this did not satisfy. I thought of friends who might take care of them, but I had none who would or who could act in this kind, and the needful part which tender young orphans need. I was convinced, however, that my dear children had one earthly friend, who had acted the part of a kind mother to them from the days of their infancy to the present hour, and I was assured and certain that she, while I lived and after my death, would be ever kind and attentive to them. It was to secure this that made me first think of making Jane Paplay my wife, for I was persuaded that if this could righteously and honourably be effected and give offence to none, my dear children would have a friend indeed in the time of their need, and that they would have all and every thing that was necessary for their comfort and support when I was dead and gone. Atlast I unburdened my distressed and troubled mind, and made known my anxieties about my children and the every distress I was in on this account, to Jane Paplay. I said if I now die, what is to become of them, who would take care of them? We prayed together, we sought counsel and direction from God, and we agreed to be regularly married. But there were difficulties in the way, and there were dangers in the way; there were many things to be pondered. I feared my people would be offended, and that my friends would forsake me if I married her. On this account the marriage was delayed. During the close of last year and last winter I was in very delicate health, and, breaking down fast, had many warnings of my coming departure from this world of care and sorrow, and was very desirous to have the marriage completed. Preparations were set about, and on the 13th December Jane Paplay went to Kirkwall and purchased her marriage dress. We had fixed our marriage for the New Year, but on the month of December I had repeated severe attacks of my complaint, and three times did I send for my children to be with me—I was so unwell, and felt as I never had felt before. I said to them I was afraid I was dying. It was while labouring under severe illness—it was in the prospect of eternity near—it was when I had reason to believe that my days on earth were fast drawing to a close—it was when I dreaded that I might be suddenly cut down—and it was when I was overwhelmed with anxiety about my children's happiness after I was dead and gone, that led me to think of a private marriage. It was no unholy, no impure and sinful desire; it was not the gratification of my appetites and passions that induced the thought and led to the resolution of a private marriage. The Lord knoweth I lie not. It was to secure one who would be a kind mother to my dear children, and one who would be kind and careful of them when I was in my grave. It was this which moved me in the season of my weakness—it was this which impelled me to adopt the private mode of entering into marriage. It would secure all that my heart was then troubled about. It would secure the care and and kindness of one in whom I could place implicit confidence, and with whom I could leave my children. By entering into a legal private marriage, in accordance with the law of the land, and in conformity to the requirements of God's Holy Word, a document would be left behind me, which would secure every civil right to her who in this way became my lawful wedded wife. The deed—the marriage deed—was therefore carefully drawn out; it was read over again and again; and after earnest prayer and supplication at a Throne of Divine Grace for the Lord's blessing, on the 6th day of January 1862, the marriage deed was signed, and from that day till the present hour, and till death separate us, Jane Paplay became my lawful wife. In adopting the private mode of entering into marriage, I have violated no law of the Bible, no law of the confession of Faith, and no law of the land. In the circumstances in which I was placed, and in the delicate state of my health at the time, I adopted the private mode, and entered into marriage by a written contract or covenant, which is as follows:—We, A. W. Riddoch and Jane Paplay, both residing in the Free Church Manse, Stenness, and county of Orkney, do now, on this the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, mutually and solemnly deliberately consent to enter into the contract of marriage, and to become lawful husband and wife; and we do now cheerfully and freely, and without any reserve whatever, take each other, as we do now take each other, to be lawful husband and wife, and we do promise before God to be loving and dutiful and affectionate to each other till it please God to separate us by death. And in witness of this our contract of marriage, I, A. W. Riddoch, do take thee, Jane Paplay, to be my lawful married wife, and do in the presence of God promise and covenant to be a loving and faithful husband unto thee, until God shall separate us by death. Witness my hand on this the sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two years.—A. W. Riddoch.

And I, Jane Paplay, in witness of this do take thee, A. W. Riddoch, to be my lawful husband, and I do, in the presence of God, promise and covenant to be a loving and faithful and obedient wife unto thee, until God separate us by death. Witness my hand on this the sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two years. May the Lord bless our union, and make our married life holy and happy, and to his name in Christ be all the glory, now and for ever. Amen.

Mr. Riddoch then gave in formal answers to the libel, consisting simply of a summary of the statement above quoted.

The Court then adjourned for an hour, when the case was resumed.

Mr. Riddoch stated that he felt very unwell, and was unable to make any further statement. The whole truth in his case was now before the Presbytery, and he trusted they would give a righteous judgment. He left the matter in their hands.

Mr. White then addressed the court, and endeavoured to show that both counts of the libel were fully proved—the minor count by the confession of the parties themselves, and the major by the clearest evidence, and moved accordingly.

Mr. Rettie seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried, all the members having expressed their concurrence.

The Clerk then asked Mr. Riddoch if he acquiesced in the finding of the Presbytery?

Mr. Riddoch rose and entered his protest and appeal against the judgment of the court in the following terms, viz.:—Against this judgment of the Presbytery I protest and appeal to the next General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, in respect that the said judgment is contrary to evidence; and I further protest that my civil rights shall not thereby in any way be affected; and also, I reserve all action competent to me for the debt of 118l. 14s. 7½d., and interest due to me by the trustees of the Free Church Congregation of Stenness, and my right to retain the property of the said Free Church Congregation of Stenness, in which I am now in possession of, in security of said debt and interests.

The Presbytery then made arrangements for supply of sermon for Stenness.

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## TRAVELS IN PERU AND INDIA.*

*(From the Saturday Review, Dec. 13.)*

MR. MARKHAM was entrusted, in 1859, with an important and delicate mission in Peru; and how it was executed is related in this volume. In the course of that year, the duty was confided to him of superintending the collection of the various species of Cinchona plants that are found on the slopes of the Andes, and making arrangements for their introduction into India. The supply of quinine is a matter of the first necessity to the inhabitants of our Eastern possessions. To make it more certain, cheaper, and more abundant, by naturalizing the plant from which the febrifugal alkaloid is extracted in the British dominions, is to confer one of the greatest blessings on a vast portion of the human race. No wonder that a project so fraught with future benefit to India should have of late years engaged the attention of statesmen. It reflects great credit on Lord Stanley that, on coming into the Indian Secretaryship, he took up the question—which had been dangling before successive Ministers—in good earnest, and with a determination to leave nothing undone towards its solution. There was the more reason for prompt action on account of the wholesale destruction of the Cinchona trees by the Peruvian bark-collectors, whose recklessness and improvidence threatened the rapid diminution of the supply of this precious drug—thus equalling, in short-sighted folly, the conduct of the noodle of fable who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs.

Such an enterprise as Mr. Markham's would arouse curiosity were it only for the magnitude of the interests involved in its success; and it ought to furnish in plenty the materials for an interesting narrative. Had the author been content with describing his adventures in connexion with the special object of his travels, not only would his own services to humanity have been more clearly recognised, but the impression left by his book would have been much more pleasing. This, however, a mistaken ambition has not permitted him to do. Having a plain story to tell, he has told it with an unconscionable amount of digression. Instead of keeping to the record of his own experiences, he devotes whole chapters of his work to historical dissertations on the Incas and their decendants, and ethnological speculations about the peopling of Southern India—points which have really nothing to do with his subject, and appear to have been introduced only to swell his book to more pretentious dimensions. The history of the Cinchona plant is not only much more to the purpose, but much more interesting. It has been doubted whether its medicinal properties were known to the Indians, but as Mr. Markham observes, their very name for it, "the bark of bark," indicates that it was believed to possess some special virtue. Viewing their Spanish conquerors with dislike and suspicion, they would naturally be slow to impart knowledge by which their hated enemy would profit. In 1638, the wife of the Viceroy, the Count of Chinchon, lay sick at Lima of a fever, and was cured by a powder of quinquine bark sent to her physician from one of the provinces. On her return to Europe she carried with her a quantity of the healing bark, which was sold in Seville for a hundred reals the pound, and went by the name of "the Countess's powder." It was in memory of this great service that Linnæus named the genus "Chinchona," which has since been by modern writers altered into "Chinchona," Later in the seventeenth century, the fame of peruvian bark as a cure for ague was noised abroad by the Jesuit missionaries. It is a curious illustration of the strength of theological prejudice that, on this account, its use was for a long while opposed by Protestants, and favoured by Roman Catholics. For many years its value as a medicine remained a subject of angry controversy between doctors.

It was long before any definite knowledge was obtained of the tree from which the drug is taken. La Fontaine celebrates its virtues in a poem written in honour of the Duchess of Bouillon, who had been cured of a dangerous fever by taking Peruvian bark; but he is silent as to the exquisite beauty of the leaves, and the delicious fragrance of the flowers of the cinchona tree itself. The first man of science who described it was Condamine, who in 1735 accompanied a French scientific expedition to South America, and collected specimens, but lost them through an unfortunate accident while returning to Europe. Until the present century, bark was used in its crude state. Many attempts were made to isolate the healing principle in the plant. The final discovery of quinine is due to the French chemists, Pelletier and Caventou, in 1820. They discovered that the febrifugal principle was seated in two alkaloids, separate or together, in the different kinds of bark called quinine and chinchonine, the properties of which are the same in kind, though they differ in force. The usefulness of the drug has thus been greatly increased. Its growing value it is impossible to over-estimate. The number of men in our naval service and in India whose lives it has saved will give a notion of the vast importance of a sufficient and cheap supply of the precious bark from which it is extracted. Of this there are five valuable species, collected from five different regions in South America. The particular district which Mr. Markham undertook himself to explore was that in Southern Peru, upon the confines of the neighbouring republic of Bolivia. The Peruvian province of Caravaya, lying on the eastern slope of the Andes, and watered by the tributaries of the Purus, itself a tributary of the Amazon, is peculiarly rich in the Cinchona Calisaya, which yields the yellow bark, and contains more quinine than any other species. Into the dense forest ranges of this district did a European traveller for the first time plunge. The party consisted of Mr. Markham, Mr. Weir, a gardener, and some Indians. They had to hack their way through the thick bush. One of the party went in front as pioneer, clearing away the obstructions with his axe. In many places the ground was entirely choked up by creepers, fallen masses of bamboo, and long tendrils which spread from one tree to another. Nothing was more striking than the extraordinary variety of forms and shapes which the tropical vegetation assumed. Enormous trunks were seen, the roots of which separated at least twenty feet above the ground, and formed perfect gothic arches. The ferns and mosses were endless in their variety of shape and size. The colours of the birds and butterflies were gorgeous. The chief annoyance which the travellers experienced was the number of venomous insects. In many of the trees there were hornets' nests, from which the disturbed animals rushed out to revenge themselves on an intruder.

Mr. Markham was fortunate in having engaged the services of an expert "cascarillero," or bark collector, who was not only an expert woodman, but intimately acquainted with the different species of Cinchona tree. These cascarilleros lead a hard and dangerous life. If by any accident they are lost, or their provisions fail, they die of hunger. They used to enter the forests in parties of ten or more, with supplies of food and tools. Having penetrated into the virgin forest until they reached the region of cinchona trees, they built some rude huts, and began their work. The *cateador*, or searcher, climbed a high tree, and, with the aid of experience and sharp sight, soon discovered the clumps by their dark colour and their peculiar reflection of the light from their leaves, easily observable even in the midst of these vast expanses of forest. He then, with unerring instinct, conducted the party through the tangled brushwood to the cinchona clump. From a single clump as much as a thousand pounds of bark was often obtained, and sent up to be dried beyond the limits of the forest. Nothing could be more reckless than the process of collection in some districts. Instead of felling the stem as near as possible to the root, so as to secure an after-growth, the bark collectors adopted the plan of standing stripping the branches of its bark. When this is done the tree rots with extraordinary rapidity, hosts of insects penetrate the stem, and the healthy root becomes infected. But where the trees are felled, from the base of the stem when not barked, fresh shoots spring up, which, after an interval of twelve or fifteen years, will be in their turn ready for gathering. The danger, therefore, as Mr. Markham properly observes, is not the extermination of the cinchona trees in South America, but less, with the increasing demand, there should be long intervals during which the supply should cease, owing to the forests being exhausted, and requiring periods of rest.

Having succeeded in collecting 529 plants, chiefly o the calisaya species, the exploring party were compelled to beat a retreat. Already the Indians were becoming mutinous, and threatened—the supply of their favourite narcotic, coca, being exhausted—to return to their homes at once. The knowledge of their language which Mr. Markham possessed stood him in good stead in this emergency. But more serious troubles menaced the success of his undertaking. An outcry had been raised against his proceedings, and the inhabitants of the towns in his rear excited, by assertions that the exportation of cinchona seedlings would prove the ruin of them and their descendants. By a successful ruse he threw his opponents off the scent. Sending two of his companions on by the main road, as if in charge of the plants, he himself hurried with the precious burden down to the coast, through the most unfrequented line of country. But the difficulties of getting the plants out of the country were not entirely ended with the retreat from the interior. At the port of Islay, the superintendent of the customhouse refused to allow cascarilla plants to be shipped without an express order from the Minister of Commerce at Lima. Even when the proper authorization was obtained, a final effort was made to defeat, by other means, the purpose of the expedition. On the eve of their being removed to the deck of the Panama steamer, an attempt was made to bribe the man in charge of the plants to bore holes in the cases and kill their contents by pouring in boiling water. Happily, the attempt did not succeed.

Mr. Markham's exertions were ably seconded by those of his agents in the other cinchona grounds, and notably by Mr. Spruce, who was despatched to the Red Bark region of Ecuador. It is found on the Western slopes of the famous mountain Chimborazo, and is confined within a very narrow latitudinal zone. The havoc committed in this quarter by the bark collectors has been very great. The collection of seeds was a most delicate operation. In August the fruit was approaching ripeness, and the capsules began to burst at the base. An Indian was then sent up the trees, and, gently breaking off the panicles, let them fall on sheets spread on the ground to receive them. The capsules were afterwards spread out to dry for some days on the same sheets. Mr. Spruce succeeded in thus gathering 100,000 well-ripened and well-dried seeds, and having placed this precious cargo on a raft, brought it down to the coast in safety. One is rather surprised to find that, after organizing an expedition on the scale of efficiency which this narrative implies, the Indian Government did not complete the arrangements by providing a direct passage across the Pacific to Madras. This, however, was not done, and the plants have reached their destination on the Neilgherry Hills by the much more circuitous overland route, which involved the risk not only of several transhipments, but of the intense heat of the Red Sea. Already, however, the results are highly satisfactory, and promise an ample return for the trouble and cost of the undertaking. In January last over 9,000 cinchona plants were in healthy condition, and the number is rapidly increasing. The site of the plantation has been selected with the utmost care. In the Neilgherry Hills are to be found a climate, an amount of moisture, a vegetation, and an elevation above the sea, more analogous to those of the South American forest ranges than can be met with in any other part of India. The conditions of altitude and situation are obvious. But about the method of cultivation some doubts have been entertained. The Dutch and English botanists, for instance, were at issue upon the important point, whether the young cinchona should be protected from the sun's rays by thick shade, or planted in the open, with plenty of light and air. In Java, the former method has been pursued, with indifferent success. Screened from the sun, the plant grows up weakly and stunted. On the other hand, the observations and experience of our own scientific men all point to an opposite course. Probably what is stated by Mr. Spruce of the "red bark" species is true of the other cognate varieties—that though the plant needs shade while young and tender, it really requires, like most other trees, plenty of air, light, and room wherein to develop its proportions.

We cannot take leave of this volume without congratulating its author, and those who were associated with him, on the way in which they performed a most arduous and important task. Their work has been done with a nicety and completeness of which we have all, as Englishmen, reason to be proud. Had less sagacity or less resolution been shown by our fellow-countrymen, the enterprise would have probably been a comparative failure. It is to these bloodless victories, quite as much as to her military triumphs, that England owes the rank she occupies among the nations of the world.

* *Travels in Peru and India.* By Clements Markham. London: John Murray. 1862.


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| Champagne, in case containing | 1 | doz. | each. |
| Moselle, ditto ditto | 1 | " | |
| Sherry, ditto ditto | 3 | " | |
| Claret, ditto ditto | 2 | " | |
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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing | 3 | doz. | each. |
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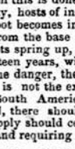

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| Brown do. | | | |
| Yellow do. | | " | " 22 |
| MADEIRA, very old | | " | " 42 |
| PORT | Co. late W. H. Walker & Co. | | |
| Black Seal—Matured Fruity | Quarts | " | " 28 |
| Do. Do. | Pints | " | " 15 |
| Red Seal | Quarts | " | " 24 |
| Do. Do. | Pints | " | " 13 |
| CLARET— | | | |
| Chateux Margux | | " | " 34 |
| Leoville | | " | " 28 |
| St. Julien | | " | " 23 |
| Medoc | | " | " 16 |
| CHAMPAGNE— | | | |
| Superior quality | A. DePaul | Quarts | " " 40 |
| Do. | A. DePaul | Pints | " " 21 |
| Do. | J. C. Morizet | Quarts | " " 36 |
| Do. Do. | do | Pints | " " 19 |
| HOCK— | | | |
| Sparkling and Still | Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine | " | " 38 |
| MOSELLE do | do. | " | " 21 |
| CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE | | " | " 18 |
| TREACHER & Co.'s do | | " | " 42 |
| CURAÇOA | | " | " 40 |
| MARASCHINO | | " | " 30 |
| CHERRY BRANDY | | " | |
| SPIRITS— | | | |
| Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36 | | " | " |
| Do. | Julies Robins (30 year old) | Rum | " " 50 |
| Do. | Fine old Jamaica | " | " 20 |
| Gin—Old Tom | Booth, London | " | " |
| Do. | Hollands, in cases | " | " 21 |
| WHISKEY | Glenlivat, Crabbie | " | |
| BEER AND STOUT. | | | |

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
*(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)*
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

| | | | | Rs. per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claret | No. 1 | Black Capsule | | 35 |
| | " Pts. | " | " | 18 |
| | No. 2 | Blue | " | 16 |
| | No. 3 | Yellow | " | 26 |
| | " Pts. | " | " | 14 |
| | No. 4 | Green | " | 22 |
| | " Pts. | " | " | 12 |
| | Medoc | Red | " | 17 |
| | " Pts. | " | " | 9 |
| Champagne | Brand Cutler & Co. | " per 2 dozen Pts. | | 38 |
| | Brand C. & Co. | " per 2 dozen Pts. | | 40 |
| | " | " per 2 dozen Pts. | | 32 |
| | Sparkling Nonpareil | " per 2 dozen Pts. | | 34 |
| | " | " per 2 dozen Pts. | | 36 |
| Moselle | Sparkling 1st Quality | " per 2 dozen Pts. | | 40 |
| | " | " per 2 dozen Pts. | | 32 |
| Hock | Sparkling Nonpareil | " per 2 dozen Pts. | | 32 |
| | " | " per 2 dozen Pts. | | 40 |
| | Sparkling 1st Quality | " per 2 dozen Pts. | | 32 |
| | " | " per 2 dozen Pts. | | 32 |
| Port | Black Seal | Pts. | | 28 |
| | " | Pts. | | 15 |
| | Red Seal | Pts. | | 24 |
| | " | Pts. | | 12 |
| Sherry | Amontillado | Black Seal | | 32 |
| | Pale Amoroso | " | " | 30 |
| | Light Golden | Green | " | 28 |
| | Pale | Brown | " | 26 |
| | Pale | Yellow | " | 22 |
| | Pale | White | " | 18 |
| Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule) | | | | 32 |
| " " " (Yellow " ) | | | | 26 |
| Gin Old Tom | | | | 30 |
| Whiskey, Sauced Malt | | | | 22 |
| Rum, Old Jamaica | | | | 20 |
| Curacoa | Brown | in Glass Bottles | | 42 |
| | " White | " Bottles | | 42 |
| | " | " Pts. | | 21 |
| Maraschino Di Zara | | | | 40 |
| " | | Pts. | | 21 |
| Cherry Brandy | | | | 30 |
| " | | Pts. | | 15 |

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

## Business Announcements.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. McAULEY, To First Floor, No. 4, Grant Buildings.

*Per last Overland Mail.*

A choice assortment of fashionable MOURNING AND FANCY MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. HERN, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 3, Medow Street, Fort. Begs to intimate that she has just received several cases of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Crinoline and Straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children, made up Bonnets, Infant's Hoods and Hats, Feather Tufts.

A nice assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Caps, Black and White Tulle Falls, Velvet Head-dresses, Coronets ornamented with Steel.

A choice selection of Wreath and Bouquets.

Plain and Fancy Silks, Bright, Black and White ditto, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Etoile Gauze and Fancy Grenadines, suitable for Dinner and evening wear, Organdi Muslins Printed Cambrics, Warm Dresses for ladies going "home" in fine Linsey Woolsey, Brochè, Brochè Crossover and Brochè Genippes.

London made up Skirts, also Morning Wrappers and Jackets, Zouave Jackets, and Bodies in Muslin and Silk Andalusian Vests.

Corsets and Expansion Shirts.

Maltese Sets Sleeves and Collars, Maltese ditto Cuffs and Collars, Muslin ditto Sleeves and Collars, Linen Cuffs and Collars.

White and all the new Colors in Tarlatans, White fine Swiss and Spotted Book Muslins, Black and White Plain and Figured Brussels Netts, Black Lace Tunics, Gold Spotted Blond for Ball Dresses, Tulle Berthes, Parisian Fans.

BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

Bouquets, Flowers and Favdrs, Veils in Limerick Honiton and Tulle.

BRIDAL BONNETS.

White Lace Flouscing, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, Plain ditto, White and Colored Llama Shawls, White and Black Grenadine square Shawls, Fancy Checked and Striped Llama Shawls; Grenadine Cloaks and material for making up ditto, Black Glace Mantles, Spanish, Lace Shawls and Mantles.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Black soft Patent Crêpe, fine Black Paramatta Norwick and French Barèges Tamatave French Merino, Black Grenadine for Cloaks, Crêpe Trimmings, Crêpe Sets Collars and Sleeves, Crêpe Falls and Veils, Black Shawls, Crêpe and Crinoline Bonnets. Jet Brooches and Buckles.

Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes.

Particular attention given to Wedding and Mourning orders No orders can be attended to, unless containing a remittance for Goods required, or reference in Bombay.
November, 1862.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle*, *Lace*, *Blonde*, *Tarlaton*, *Silk*, &c. &c.
CHINESE Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses*."
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
*Mousseline de soi Dresses.*
White and Colored Tarlatons.
*Coloured Mohair Dresses* and *Burnous to match.*
Chinèe Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
*Colored Cambric Ladies' Mantles (warm).*
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
*Silk Cloaks for Infants.*
*Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.*
*Plain* and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
*Rich Fancy Fans.*
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
*Exhibition* Chimisettes.
*Exhibition* Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
*Lace Leaves* and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Fringes, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
*Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.*
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
*Fancy Hats*, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "Flowers."
*Boys' and Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
*Wreaths* and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

FOR WEDDINGS.

*Bridal Bonnets* and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.
Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
*(Army Tailors by Appointment.)*

IN calling attention to their

**Tailoring Department,**

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil*, *Military*, *Naval*, and *Political* Officers), would state that the great changes which have been made in the duty have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

** *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

*Gold Laces*, *Sword* and *Shoulder Belts*, *Swords*, *Cocked Hats*, *Chacos*, &c., for Officers of all ranks.

In their

**Outfitting Department**

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—
Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.
Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

**Ready-made Clothing**

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

**Overland Trunks,**

RAILWAY COMPANIONS, CARPET BAGS, AND RUGS.
Their

**Hat Department**

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats.*

**The New Staff Corps Helmet.**

*Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.*

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Hoad Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Puggree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

*Bombay, 30th December 1862.*

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Ri